

# Suffragettes' Plan to Celebrate Bastille Day Ends in Arrests KAISER'S RUMORED ABDICATION DOUBTED

## 16 PICKETS ARRESTED IN "ATTACK" ON WHITE HOUSE

Suffragists March en Masse to Executive Mansion With Banners—Met by Police and Taken to Lock-up.

Sixteen suffrage militants made another unsuccessful attempt to picket the White House today, and were arrested, and rather than spend the next thirty-six hours in the House of Detention on a sidewalk obstruction charge, left \$400 collateral with the Police Department for their appearance in court.

The storming of the pickets, followed by a clash between Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, now staying at the Shoreham Hotel, and Harry M. Martin, a real estate man, with offices at 1404 H street northwest. Malone threatened to break Martin's jaw, but no blows were struck.

One Gets "Cold Feet." Of all the suffrage attempts to picket the White House, today's effort was the most ambitious and the most featureless. Not a single banner was torn in the rush; not a suffragette resisted arrest; not a single rash spectator tried to rush the women.

One of the women, Miss Lucy Brannan, of Baltimore, declined at the last moment to march. Miss Mabel Vernon led the group instead. Ball was furnished for the suffragettes by Gilson Gardner, a newspaper man, whose wife was among the prisoners. Today's demonstration was enacted as a "Bastille Day" event. The suffragettes launched three "waves" of pickets at the White House gates, and all reached their destination. The police at first declined to arrest them. Capt. Carl Glaser, of the First precinct, making a personal appeal to each one to move. He ordered them arrested when they refused.

Six Pickets in First Group. The first group of pickets, led by Miss Julia Hurlbut, of Morrisstown, N. J., left suffrage headquarters on Madison place promptly at 1 o'clock. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, second in line, carried a banner which read: "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, July 14, 1789." Behind her came four other pickets, Miss Mabel Vernon, of Mt. View, Cal.; Miss Betsy Reynolds, of Detroit; and Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada.

Trailing by a jeering, cheering crowd, the women reached the east gates of the White House without being stopped. It was here that Capt. Flather attempted vainly to persuade them to move.

In the meantime, a second group, led by Miss Vernon, passed to the west gate and stood up their signs. This was the group originally scheduled to be led by Miss Brannan, winner of a Carnegie medal, for heroism.

Moral: Suffrage Fails Again. This group took up their places and again Captain Flather tried moral suasion without result. Here Mr. Malone, who had been thought of as Mr. Martin's interference with his view of the spectacle and the clash between the two followed. When the women persisted in their refusal to move from the west gate, their arrest was ordered. Commanded autos were used to rush them to headquarters.

Under cover of the first two suffrage assaults a third wave had reached the White House east gate and their arrest also followed. At headquarters all were formally charged with obstructing the sidewalk and each was assessed \$25 collateral, which Gilson Gardner gave.

Following the near fistclashes during the storming, Mr. Martin called at the District building in an attempt to have Mr. Malone arrested. He said the trouble started when he was jabbed in the back with a banner held by one of the women, and an altercation with Mr. Malone, who was standing nearby, followed.

"I was standing in the crowd when some man bumped into me, and almost knocked me off my feet," said Mr. Malone in giving his version. He seemed to have done it offensively. "If you do it again," I told him, "I'll smash you in the jaw."

## TODAY

Pity the White Squaw.  
Admire the Colored Christian.  
Congratulate France on July 14.

Rumor from Holland says the German Emperor has resigned and named his son Joachim to take his place, cutting out the pugnacious Crown Prince.

This announcement is probably premature, but it may well fore-shadow the future.

Germany realizes by this time that autocracy and the Hohenzollerns are a failure.

The German Crown Prince, who used to "raise my glass and drink to the day," meaning the day on which he and his officer comrades were to have the pleasure of using their sabers on peasants, is about as unpopular in Germany NOW as he was before the war.

Then it was understood that he was doing all he could to push his father into war. Now it is realized THAT HE SUCCEEDED and that it was a bad thing for Germany.

It may well happen that the Emperor will eventually take off his crown and put it on the head of his younger son. If he does, the German people a little later, will take it from the younger son, and say to him, "Be a good German citizen like the rest of us, we have had enough of autocracy, enough of Hohenzollerns, and particularly ENOUGH OF WAR."

Spain is to remain neutral, the King says he won't fight, "unless his honor is besmirched."

A pacifist colored gentleman, asked if he would join the army and fight, replied: "No; the Kaiser never done nothing to me. And if he did, I forgive him."

The King of Spain and the colored Christian gentleman should m-m. They have much in common.

While the French celebrate July 14, the glorious day upon which the Bastille fell—and ROYAL DIVINE RIGHT WITH IT—the Russians are making good use of their new freedom.

They may stumble and fall occasionally, but they seem to stand up straight and fight well now. There is extraordinary inspiration in being YOUR OWN BOSS. The Russians have that inspiration. May they do in 1917, to the distinguished autocrats of Prussia and Austria, what the French revolutionists, in this first excitement of freedom, did to the kings of Europe.

A handful of French private citizens in black coats and stove pipe hats put into the Revolutionary army an inspiration able to fight and conquer Europe's allied monarchs.

May the free men of Russia today equal the military deeds of the revolutionists of France more than a hundred years ago.

"Chippewa squaws vote." White squaws in Washington, D. C., and other parts of the United States CAN'T vote. We offer our respectful compliments and congratulations to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. They unanimously re-elected John Morrison president of the Minnesota Chippewas.

And they not only let the squaws vote, declaring that women are interested in having the right kind of President, but they refused to let their chiefs vote—on the ground that Big Chiefs are apt to stick together, and try to select some one who would work for THEM instead and not for the crowd. Oh, wise Chippewas!

How fortunate the American people would be, if it knew enough to imitate these Chippewa Indians.

We allow the Big Chiefs of the Trusts to get together, work through political bosses, decide what they want—and get it.

But the white squaws of the United States ARE GOING TO VOTE before long, regardless of the powers that oppose them, from whiskey, recently buried, to the brutality of concealed men, which dies slowly.

Our national embargo on shipments to neutral nations cuts thirty million dollars a year out of the

## I. W. W. EXILES INTERNEED BY U. S. ARMY IN BORDERCAMP

1,200 Bisbee "Outcasts" Placed in Stockade Under Guard. Leader Scoffs at Patriotism in War Time.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 14.—

Under guard of United States soldiers who today brought them from Hermanos, 1,200 Industrial Workers of the World are interned here in the stockade built for Mexicans during the border raids.

Asked if the strikers deported from Bisbee, Ariz., by the Loyalty League would return to work as an evidence of patriotism, a leader of the "outcasts" said:

"We are men without a country and do not care whether the United States wins or loses the war." Col. James A. Hornbrook, with 192 officers and men, arrived at Hermanos this morning on a special train and quickly got the I. W. W.'s aboard without disorder. They had spent the night on the desert, where food was supplied them by army authorities. This constituted their first meal in 36 hours. The camp was policed by members of the I. W. W. detailed by their leaders at the suggestion of Sheriff Simpson of Luna County.

Governor Campbell of Arizona today reiterated that the strike situation in that State requires intervention by the Federal Government.

## TODAY

export trade of the United States. England congratulates us SIN-CERELY on this "wise, unselfish, and patriotic step."

When the war ends, and the nations, forgetting their present military brotherhood, begin scrambling for the world's business, struggling to find work for men relieved from the armies, we take it for granted that England will do all that she can to see that we get back the foreign trade which we have voluntarily, given up TO HELP HER.

The distinguished Mr. Carranza, of Mexico, whose compatriots have temporarily stopped murdering Americans, announces that he would consent to borrow one hundred millions of dollars from Uncle Sam. Somebody ought to tell him that we give hundreds of millions to any fighting nation that wants money—but we do NOT include nations whose specialty is FIGHTING US.

Instead of lending a hundred millions to Mr. Carranza to use in Mexico, the United States ought to put about half that money into the hands of judicious individuals, let them go down to Mexico, buy Carranza, Villa, and the entire crowd, and extend the admirable government of Woodrow Wilson down to the Panama canal.

That is the permanent suggestion of THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

The Pope has sent important letters on peace to the Austrian Emperor, and the King of Bavaria—both Catholic rulers.

This is important news to those who realize that no one knows better than the Pope the meaning of the present agitation within the German empire.

There will may be agitation. And the world may reasonably look for peace from that agitation. No intelligent man in Germany believes that the allies can possibly be beaten, with this nation back of them to feed and act as paymaster.

The German Emperor best of all knows that his case is hopeless. Wise negotiations now might bring peace, save many lives and many billions.

But the request for peace must come from the nation that started the war, GERMANY.

## U. S. CITIZENS IN MEXICO TO REORGANIZE ITS FINANCES

Investigation of Entire Subject Being Made by American Business Men, All Acting on Their Own Initiative.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

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Mexican finances have been the subject of much discussion since the revolution below the Rio Grande upset the equilibrium of that country, but very little has been known about the real conditions of the national treasury, and its obligations in domestic and foreign debt. For several weeks a general study of Mexican finances and financial methods has been in progress. Prominent American citizens undertook the work on their own initiative and without any connection with the United States Government.

First Account.

It has not been possible hitherto to discuss the details of that project, but Henry Bruster, former city chamberlain of New York, has just sent this correspondent from Mexico City the first comprehensive account of what has been done by the commission of which he is the head, to effect an administrative reorganization of Mexican finances. He is well liked by the officials of the United States Government, who looked upon his idea sympathetically from the beginning because it meant in fruition temporary improvement in Mexican economic conditions. Says Mr. Bruster:

"In the latter part of May I came down here on the invitation of several members of the Mexican government to make a general study of the financial conditions and methods of the republic.

Special Investigation. "Since that time, with every facility for investigation, I have been making a study of the whole financial problem of the Mexican government, and in particular the organization and methods of the department of finance, or 'secretaria de hacienda,' as it is termed here.

"I shall not only have ready in a comparatively short time a full report upon the financial situation of the republic, but shall have under way a thorough reorganization of the secretaria hacienda, including the installation of a modern accounting system.

"In this work I have been assisted by Thomas R. Lill and Francis Oakley, of the firms of Sears & Richardson and Gunn, Richards & Co., respectively, of New York. These two men were good enough to drop other professional engagements in order to undertake with me what many of us would have been led to believe in the States was a hopeless task, attempting to introduce modern business methods in the Mexican government.

Effective Organization. "We have all been delighted to find in the secretaria de hacienda many evidences of effective organization and methods, which might serve as examples to our own Federal government. But despite this fact, our plans for reorganization have met with full approval and the actual work of re-adjustment is under way.

"There is co-operating with us a committee of Mexican accountants and business men, especially appointed for this purpose, and we have organized a staff, largely Mexican, to carry out the work.

"Pretty nearly all of my preconceived ideas about the Mexican situation have been altered since I came here. I have the most earnest conviction that the Mexican government not only intends to, but will take every feasible step to bring its finances under proper control and to plan a financial administration which will be first rate in effectiveness.

"Both Mr. Lill and Mr. Oakley are men of very extensive experience in government accounting and in view of this, together with the fact that

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## INTERFERING WITH HIS DRIVE

(Copyright, 1917, By John T. McCutcheon.)



## SECTION QUOTAS OF CITY'S DRAFT SENT OUT TODAY

The District's quota of 929 for the draft army was distributed among the eleven exemption divisions by the District Commissioners today.

This distribution was made on the basis of population. The quotas so allotted to each district means that such district must raise its proportionate share of the capital's draft quota from its own registrants.

The quotas by local exemption divisions are as follows:

LIBERTY BONDS AT 99.20. NEW YORK, July 14.—Liberty bonds sagged to a new low level, 99.20, on the stock exchange today, and just before the closing made a recovery to 99.42.

## Just How Jeannette Rankin Got All the Secrets of the Engraving Bureau

No one except Miss Rankin and two other persons know. One of those "two other persons" is a Times reporter and he has written the real story of the investigation

FOR THE SUNDAY TIMES

## FACT AND FICTION IN STRANGE PARALLEL

The mystery of the sinking of the Vanguard has a most striking parallel in the destruction of the ship Exmouth in the serial story "Heetner—the Man Fish Who Sank a Navy," now running on the Magazine Page of The Times. Turn to that page and begin the story NOW.

## 800 BRITISH LOST WHEN BLAST SANK VANGUARD

LONDON, July 14.—The destruction of the British dreadnaught Vanguard by an internal explosion was said today by the naval expert of the Daily News to have been the worst loss suffered by the navy since the battle of Jutland, more than a year ago.

It is believed that about 800 lives were lost. The complement of the ship is estimated to have been 850 and 900 men and there were ninety-seven survivors of the crew although of this number twenty-four officers and seventy-one men were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The admiralty announced that an official inquiry is being made. The Vanguard which displaced 19,250 tons was at anchor when the explosion occurred on the night of July 9.

## POLICE FRUSTRATE PLOT TO BOMB BELGIAN ENVOYS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—A plot to assassinate members of the Belgian mission, which arrived in this city today, was frustrated by the police. One Austrian is under arrest, and police are in search of three others.

The plot was to hurl a bomb in the automobile in which the visitors rode. The plot was revealed by a Russian.

Two hundred and fifty policemen were assigned today to guard the Belgians every minute today.

## Whose Tooth Bites Our Benevolent Hand?

It Can't Be the Tooth of Brannard, Our Ancient Friend With the High Forehead.

We arose this morning, happy and carefree, to find that somebody in the Washington Herald seems not to love us. What tooth bit us, cruelly, we don't know, but we are quite sure it doesn't belong to Mr. Brannard, who owns the Herald, and between times runs Harper & Brothers, in New York.

Mr. Brannard has one of the biggest foreheads we have ever seen, and there is something in it.

He is too intelligent not to have known that THE WASHINGTON TIMES was absolutely certain to gain twenty thousand circulation inside of twenty days. He is surprised only at the smallness of the gain, surmising shrewdly that we gained MORE than twenty thousand, which, by the way, we did. He knows also that THE WASHINGTON TIMES will gain many more thousands of circulation, during the next few days and months—and then more.

Who has lived next to Niagara, knows that it is "some water fall." Our friend Mr. Brannard has lived close enough to the machinery that runs THE WASHINGTON TIMES, to know what is going to

## REPORT NEW RULER NAMED HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED

Prince Joachim, Sixth Son of the Emperor, Proclaimed as His Successor, According to Holland Newspapers

BERNE, July 14.—Resignation of General Von Stein as Prussian minister of state and war was officially announced in wireless dispatches received from Berlin today.

ZURICH, July 14.—A majority of the Prussian ministers have resigned, according to dispatches quoting the Germania, received here.

LONDON, July 14.—Sensational rumors that the Kaiser had lost his throne were current in Holland today.

They are unconfirmed, and received with doubt.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Morning Post cabled today as follows:

"Rumors are current here that Emperor William has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Joachim. They are unconfirmed, and must be taken with all reserve."

Prince Joachim is the Kaiser's sixth son.

These rumors followed close upon the heels of a report that the Reichstag has gone upon a strike, and that the main committee is still refusing to vote the 15,000,000,000 marks war credit sought by the government.

Unconfirmed rumors that the Kaiser had abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Joachim, published in Holland today, brought little response from official circles in Washington.

While the tension growing from the internal political situation in Germany was generally regarded as probably interesting, it was not believed to have reached the stage where the

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